NOT ENOUGH TO PASS BILLS

Senators Hold No Session, and the Representatives Were Few and Weary.

A Day Spent in Unconstitutionally Considering Bills on Second Reading-The People Demanding a Hospital Investigation.

The legislative halls were almost deserted yesterday. The only occupants of the Senate chamber were the twenty-nine doorkeepers and fifteen clerks, who lounge around and draw their pay whether the body is in session or not. None of the Democratic majority, who want no time wasted when one of their political measures is up for consideration, were in sight during the day. More than a dozen of them had gone on a junketing tour to the southern prison, and more went home, instead of remaining here and advancing some of the needed legislation. The House attempted to keep up appearances by remaining in session all day, but it was unable to transact any business of importance. The members begun going home Friday evening, and at the

hour of coming together yesterday morning not more than fifty members were in their seats. If the roll had been called the body would have had to adjourn for want of a quorum, but the Speaker was wise enough to avoid having it called. At times there were not over twenty-five members present, but the reading clerk kept on reading unimportant bills just the same.

During the day forty or fifty bills were engrossed. They were all introduced by

members who remained here to take care of them. The Representatives present thus had an advantage over the absentees in pushing forward bills that otherwise would have been pushed aside. Some of the legis-lators objected to the loose and unlawful manner of doing business, but their objections had no effect. Along in the afternoon, when there were fully seventy-five mem-bers absent, Mr. Reynolds called attention to the fact that the Constitution was being violated; that it stated that neither branch of the General Assembly should trans-act business without a quorum present and that it was made the duty of the presiding officer to ascertain at the beginning of each session whether or not there was a quorum. He maintained that the second reading of a bill was the most important action upon it, and that it was putting the bills before they were read through, and without more than twenty-five members present. He said that a bill could not be amended after it had passed to engross-ment, and the loose method pursued was the cause of much imperfect legislation. An-other point he made was that the engross-ment of bills was doing an injustice to the absentces. They would come back and when these bills were called up for passage they would vote for them because they had been engrossed, and with the belief that they had been properly considered and amended on engrossment. The re-marks evidently put the few members and the Speaker to thinking, for it was not long after that until there was an adjourn-

The only relief from the dull monotony of engrossing bills came with the opening of the morning session. As soon as Mr. Reynolds had offered prayer, Mr. Brown asked permission to introduce a petition. He, of course, had to explain what it was before the kindergarten Speaker would allow him to present it. He said it was in reference to an investigation of the Insane Hospital. That was enough to put the Democratic members on their guard, and several objected to its being received. "If it is a petition the member has a right to present it," said the Speaker, and Mr. Brown sent up the document. It was signed by several hundred persons of eastern Indiana, Democrats and Republicans, praying that the hospital be investigated by the General Assembly. It was referred to the committee on benevolent institutions. Mr. Brown has several more petitions of the same kind on his desk, which he will offer this week. He says all eastern Indiana will petition for an investigation before the session ends. As soon as the petition was referred, Mr. Mendeahall offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Governor Hovey be permitted to retain his private secretary, and that this Democratic General Assembly do not force Green Smith upon the Governor as his private

The clerk had read through the resolution before the Speaker discovered its nature. There was immediately a protest from the Democratic side of the House, and the Speaker directed that the resolution be returned to its author. During the remainder of the day the business of engrossing bills was not interrupted. One of the bills of general interest engrossed was that of Mr. Willard providing that twenty-five years shall mean a life senin the State prison. It pro-that when a prisoner sentenced for life shall have served twenty-five years he shall be released for five years on his good behanior. If he conducts himself properly during his parole he is to go free during the remainder of his life. There was some opposition to the bill. The fee and salary bill introduced by Mr. Foster came up for consideration, but there was so much opposition to it that it was made a special order for Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. There was a report for, and against it. Mr. Foster in a brief speech charged that Mr. Bigham was a tool of the county officers, and that he was using undue influence to prevent the passage of the bill.

Mr. Bigham denied the charge and said he
was opposed to the bill simthought it was unjust. Another bill engrossed was that of Mr. Schmuck, fixing the salaries of

township trustees and assessor of Marion county at \$1,800 per annum. Mr. Custer's bill authorizing county commissioners to pay rewards for the apprehension of persons guilty of a felony was also engrossed. The bill is of special importance to this county, and its introduction was prompted by John E. Sullivan's rascality and the announcement that the commissioners could not offer any reward for his arrest. for his arrest. The bill to regulate the sale of medicine, providing that druggists shall take out license was discussed at some length, and then, on account of so many members being absent, was made a special order for Wednesday afternoon. The bill prepared by the Indianapolis Humane Society, looking to the prevention of cruelty to animals, was also engrossed, but not without being opposed. The only other bill of much importance engrossed was the one authorizing the levying of a library tax of 5 cents on the \$100 in this city. It was introduced by Mr. Schmuck at the solicitation of the city school hoard. At 4 licitation of the city school board. At 4 o'clock the twenty-five members present concluded it would be wise for them to ad-journ, and they did so.

It Is a Constitutional Right. In approving of the Senate enrolled act No. 255, authorizing and directing the Governor to appoint a judge, Governor Hovey used the following language: "In approving this act, I wish it to be respectfully understood that I do not concede that the General Assembly has any power to 'authorize and direct' a Governor of this State to appoint a judge. That power is derived from the 18th Section, Article 5, of the Con-stitution." It is understood that this is but the beginning of a policy regarding the General Assembly which the Governor pro-poses to uniformly maintain.

Legislative Notes. A bill to allow Dye & Fishback, attorneys, \$500 for legal services on account of the pro-visional board for the additional hospitals for the insane, was engrossed by the House last evening. A member of the House suggested last evening that there would be a less number of absentees the last and first of each week if the railroad companies would cease issuing passes to mem-

A bill has been introduced in both houses which authorizes county commissioners to levy and collect a library tax of one-fifth of a mill on each dollar of property. The object of the bill is to help the township libraries throughout the

The statement is now being circulated on good authority that the speech Wet-the-rope Curtis read on the Supreme Court commission bill several days ago was written by Judge Niblack. At the time Mr. Curtis read the speech a good many members were wondering who wrote it for him.

Annual Meeting of Florists. The third annual meeting of the Society of Indianapolis Florists will be held Friday and Saturday next, at the State Agricultural rooms. On the first day papers on floricultural topics will be read by E. G. Hill, Richmond; Fred Dorner, Lafayette; J. S. Stuart, Anderson; F. W. Fisher, general agent.

Beach, Richmond; Pierre Vanlandigham, Lafayette; W. H. Lawrence, Indianapolis; M. A. Hunt, Terre Haute. On the second day there will be a chrysanthenum exhibit, and at night a banquet to visiting florists and members.

A THRIVING BUSINESS.

Limited Operations a Few Years Ago.

Large Commission and Packing Trade from

Indianapolis has twenty commission houses that handle articles which come under the head of produce, but no branch of traffic has had so many ups and downs. One of the pioneers in the business says that he can recall fifteen local firms that have failed since the first commission-house was established in this city. But the trade is now on a stronger basis than at any former period. The first strictly commission-house was established here by G. G. Holman, in the year 1865, in a room near the present furniture house of Spiegel & Thoms, on West Washington street. In 1867 Vancamp & Jackson opened the second house, and in 1868 Barnes & Williams, the third. The goods shipped to them came mostly by express or were broug it in wagons. In 1868 six bushels of blackberr es were sold in this market by commission men, but now, at the height of the season, six car-loads a day the height of the season, six car-loads a day are often handled. Holman received the first car-load of apples shipped here in 1869, and since that time the receipts of this fruit have steadily increased until as high as twenty car-loads have come here in one day. The first car-load of bananas came here in 1874, and the owner, after remaining in Indianapolis for three days, became discouraged, and sold the load to Barnes & Williams for a mere song. The purchasers put the fruit in a back The purchasers put the fruit in a back room to ripen, and then sold the bananas for \$7 or \$8 a bunch. Now, an average of six car-loads of this tropical product are shipped to this point each week during the season, and the fruit sells at from 50 cents to \$1.50 a bunch

In 1865, Pat Neale and Henry Horn formed a partnership to pack eggs and poultry, but on a limited scale. They bought and sold only three months in the year. Their house was on Kentucky avenue. The year following, Budd & Hinesley formed a partnership and went into the ormed a partnership, and went into the business on quite an extensive scale. They were in the building now occupied by Albert Gall's carpet store, the building since that time having been remodeled. At one time Budd & Hinesley had 1,000 geese in the second story, and the neighbors went into the courts and declared the house a nuisance, but the judge did not think see the second story. house a nuisance, but the judge not think so as he wis Indianapolis. to encourage business in The complainants paid the costs. In 1877 Arthur Jordan opened a commission ouse on East Market street with Evertson & Deitz as a competitor, beginning the same year. Both houses bought and sold butter and cheese to a large extent. In 1878 E. Sullivan and Henry Syerup went into he business, the former engaging in packing chiefly. At this time the old commission men lost the advantage, as several packing-houses instead of allowing the shippers who had come to be quite numerous, o ship their goods to the commission men. they then turning the goods over to the packing-houses, began to ship directly to the packers. About that time A. V. Lawrence, who was a packer, to a limited ex-tent, enlarged his trade and became one of the leaders in the business. The packers then sent out drummers and issued price currents. The first of the latter being pub-lished in 1870, when chickens were bought by the dozen, the price ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.50. Now fowls of the same size are sold by the pound and bring from \$4 to \$5 per dozen. Good butter was then scarce, and the price current showed the prices to be from 22 to 26 cents per pound. At some seasons of the year eggs sold as low as 8 cents per dozen, but on the date of this price current they sold at 22 cents per dozen, it being midwinter. From this time en Indianapolis grew in importance as packing point and in the business of the loads of dressed and twenty of live poultry were shipped to New York. Last year, which was not as good as 1887, there were shipped from Indianapolis 416 car-loads of and live poultry. The home may have sold as much eggs for shipment East as ever, but under the rulings of the interstate law the shipping points have become more numerous, and in many cases the Indianapolis packer ships from

The local commission-houses handled more goods in 1888 than in any former year, but nade less money, because all articles of produce were so abundant. As a distributng point of produce, such as apples, potatoes, cabbage, bananas, oranges, etc., Indianapolis is yearly becoming more important. Towns like Muncie, Anderson, Frankfort, Crawfordsville, Franklin and Shelbyville are all increasing in popula-tion, and this increase is made up largely of mechanics, which enlarges the demand for the articles named. So far as Indianapolis proper is concerned, the worst thing the commission men have to contend with is huckstering, as the men engaged in it bring produce from thirty miles around, and parties who ship watermelons, apples and potatoes here peddle them out of the the car, paying no rent nor license. But notwithstanding this there is a healthy growth to the business. The fact that in the past so large a number of commission men and packers have failed, does not deter others from making similar ventures. The losses usually occur through a sudden drop in the market after the goods have been loaded and are on their way East. Last year one packer is said to have lost \$7,000 by prices falling. On the other hand nearly as often advances in prices after shipments are made, but unless the packer is well supplied with money before the favorable reaction of the market comes, he goes to the wall. The commission men proper, however, do not have so great a risk to run, and usually make a good living if they do not save anything for a rainy

Local News Notes. Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Harris Holowitz and Rose D. Wildoffsky, James

Yesterday morning, H. H. Hanna's stable, in the rear of his residence, No. 786 North Pennsyl-vania street, was burned, the loss being \$100. The fifteenth reunion of the Indiana Veterans of the Mexican War will be held in this city or next Thursday, at the agricultural rooms, i State-house.

The Woman's Relief Corps, of George H. Thomas Post, will elect a president at its regular meeting Tuesday. All members are earnestly requested to be present. Articles of association of the Elnora Savings and Loan Association, of Elnora, the capital stock of which is \$200,000, were filed with the

Secretary of State yesterday. Amanda Terhune attempted suicide by taking morphine, at her residence, No. 241 West Washington street, yesterday morning. She was saved, however, by the prompt action of Dr. Eisenbeiss. Building permits were issued yesterday to H. M. Talbott, repairs, 69 West Washington street, \$1,000; J. W. Black, addition, 158 Massachusetts avenue, \$25; John E. Ramitton, two frame contages, State street, between Ohio and Washing-

A few days ago an advertisement appeared in the Journal, stating that there had been an acci-dent on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and that a great quantity of goods had been destroyed and dam-aged. As a matter of fact there was no such aceident on the road mentioned, and in justice to it this correction is cheerfully made.

Ex-Chief Webster's New Position. Ex-Chief J. H. Webster, of the fire department was yesterday selected as inspector for the fire insurance companies represented in this city, which are included in what is known as the compact. The selection was made by J. M. DeCamp, Western manager of the London, Liverpool and Globe company, who came here from Chicago to consult with Mr. Webster.

Custom-House Duties. Duties were paid at the Indianapolis custom louse for the week ending yesterday as follows: Kipp Brothers, on twenty-four cases of playing-marbles, \$70; A. Burdsal, on fifty-four cases of Venetian red. \$106; Kingan & Co., on 1,000 sacks of salt, \$268.80; Egan & Treat, on cloths,

Are You Going to Washington? If so, you would doubtless like to make the trip in solid comfort, quick time and without change. A Pullman vestibule buffet sleeping car leaves Indianapolis at 3:50 P. M. daily (except Sunday) on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton fast express, running through via the C., W. & B. and Baltimore & Ohio roads, without change, to Washington and Baltimore in quicker time than any competing line, reaching Washington at 1:55 and Baltimore at 2:55 P. M. next day. Sleeping-car space, further information and tickets at Union Station; at

A NEW MANAGER EMPLOYED

Bancroft Is to Control the Men of the Indianapolis Team This Season.

He Thinks He Can Put the Club in a High Place-Spring Dates Arranged for the Home Players-Base-Ball Briefs.

Another troublesome base-ball problem in connection with the local club has been solved, and the directors will now rest in peace, for a while, at least. The managerial question, which has been the source of a great deal of annovance for some time, has at last been definitely settled. President Brush having concluded to wait no longer for Glasscock to accept the offer, telegraphed, on Wednesday, to Frank C. Bancroft, at Springfield, Mass., to come here at once and confer with him about managing the Hoosiers in 1889, and that gentleman reached the city on Friday night, registering at the New-Denison under the name of F. G. Brown, for the purpose of keeping his presence a secret. This was done at the suggestion of John Martin, and he alone can tell what necessity there was for so much secrecy and mystery. However, Mr. Bancroft met the directors in President Brush's rooms, yesterday afternoon, and, after a star chamber session, lasting several hours, he was made manager of the team, and will assume control of the club's affairs at an early date.

Mr. Bancroft is what might be called an old-timer, and by many is regarded as a splendid man for the place. He has been in the base-ball business for twelve years, and handled some of the best clubs in the League. He organized the Detroit club in 1881, and remained there two years. In 1883 Bancroft managed the gilt-edged Cleveland team, in which Glasscock, Dunlap, McDonald and several other famous men played, the club taking second place in the League race. He went to Providence in 1884, and the team, of which Denny, Bassett, Daily and Hines, of the local club, were members, won the championship. At the close of 1885 the Providence team retired from the League, and since that time Mr. League, and since that time Bancroft has been with no prominent club, barring the Athletics, which he managed for a few months in 1887. He is a gentleman of intelligence and good address. As a manager he is chiefly noted as a very strict disciplinarian, and for that reason is not popular with a certain class of players. However, as Indianapolis has tried loose methods with poor success for two seasons, a change to the other extreme can do no

Mr. Bancroft was seen by a reporter after he had been made manager and asked what he thought of the outlook for next season. He said, while Indianapolis did not have a championship team as now constituted, he felt that the Hoosiers were strong enough to capture fourth or fifth place, and hoped to land them higher than three of the other clubs. He said there would be no material changes in the team, but Getzein would be secured in all probability. Glasscock will be made captain if he desires the position. When asked re-garding the reported ill-feeling between himself and Denny he said he anticipated no trouble with the great third basemen. "If Denny will only do his duty to the club," he continued, "we will get along all right. I shall ask nothing unreasonable of him. No ball-player can drink and do good work, and if my own father was on the team I should expect him to keep in good condition, and if he did not it would cost him some of his salary. As to Daily and Bassett, they never drank while they were in the Providence team, and they will give us no trouble on that score next season." The new manager considers Boyle and Getzein both great pitchers, and thinks Healy has been doing excellent work all-American team the in Europe. He is unacquainted with Burdick and does not know what Shreve can do.

In speaking of the club officials, he said he considered President Brush one of the ablest base-ball men now in the business. and otherwise complimented him highly. He left at 5:10 yesterday afternoon for New York, and will not return to Indianapolis until early in April. It has not been fully decided when the men would be asked to report. The team has spring dates in Lou-isville, and possibly the players may report in that city. However, Manager Bancroft expects to meet President Brush at the schedule meeting, in Washington, on March 4, and all of these questions will then be decided. There was some fear that Glass-cock would be dissatisfied if he failed to get the management, but such a thing is hardly probable now. Pressdent Brush received a letter from him yesterday, in which he said he wanted to see the team do well, and hoped a good manager would be secured.

The very fresh and foolish young man who writes what he is pleased to call base-ball news for the Cincinnati Times-Star would do well to take a vacation and give the public a rest. For some unknown reason he seems to have taken a great dislike to President Brush and the Indianapolis club, and, day after day, he devotes a certain amount of space to the affairs of the local organization. It is not very clear to the average reader why so much of the oft re-peated rot is admitted to the columns of the Times-Star. Of course, the young man knows nothing about President Brush or the business of the Hoosiers, yet he keeps hammering away at both in the most re-diculous and senseless manner. If he would give half the space devoted to abuse of the Indianapolis club and its official head to legitimate base-ball matter he would do his readers a service for which they would be thankful. Much of the stuff written about the home club is too absurd to call for contradiction.

Secretary Bruenig has arranged the folfowing spring dates: On April 2 and 3 the Indianapolis team will play its first games at Louisville. On the 4th and 5th that club will play in the local grounds. Milwaukee will be here on the 11th and 12th, and the St. Louis Browns will appear on the 15th and 16th, with Toledo following on the 18th and 19th. The Columbus, Toronto, Springfield, Ill., teams will also play here, but no dates have yet been made with them. The Chicago and All-American clubs will come for one game about the 20th. The Indianapolis team will play all of its exhibition games at home with the exception of the Louisville contests. Louisville contests.

Base-Ball Briefs. Hoy has signed with Washington. Reddy Mack will captain the Baltimore team.

The Louisville club wants \$2,000 for the re-Robert Barr has signed to play with Rochester again next season.

O'Day and Keefe have signed with Washing-

Cleveland has signed four pitchers, and has two more to hear from. Trick McSorley is in St. Louis waiting, like Micawber, for something to turn up. The Cleveland League players have been noti-fied to report at Hot Springs, March 10. Jim Gifford has been offered the management of the Chattanooga Southern League Club. Des Moines wants Monk Cline, and Kansas City will probably release him to that club. Traffley has signed with Des Moines and will

be the principal catcher of that team next sea-William Veach, of this city, has signed to play with the Sacramento, Cal., League club next sea-Hartford, Conn., once a League city, has joined the new Atlantic Association and will put a good

Jack Gleason, the old third-baseman, who has not played ball for several years, will try his hand again the coming season. McKean, Cleveland's short-stop, is again troubled with a lame shoulder and will go to Hot Springs in advance of the team.

President Hewitt, of Washington, says he does not want Hecker and Cook, and that he has made no effort whatever to secure then Columbus is worried by the failure of Daily to sign and has sent a man out after him. The

Comiskey is already claiming the championship for the St. Louis Browns. He asserts that, with the addition of Cudworth and Fuller, the team will be stronger than ever before. Alvord, the third baseman who jumped the reserve rule to go to California, has changed his mind and now wants to jump back again. With this aim in view he signed with Toledo, accept-

ing \$400 advance money, but when he tried to leave the Golden State he was placed under ar-rest and is now between the devil and the deep

Morrill may not manage the Boston team next season, but notwithstanding Mike Kelly's bluster, the former is now in charge of the club's affairs and is arranging all of the spring dates. Eleven members of the New York club have signed for next season. They are Connor, O'Rourke, Welch, Richardson, Whitney, Hatfield, George, Brown, Slattery, Gore and Titcomb. John B. Day, of the New York club, who has been seriously sick for some time, has recovered sufficiently to go to New Orleans, where he will remain until the schedule committee meets, on

President Davidson feels sore at Cincinnat Stern not only for refusing to waive claim to Hecker and Cook, but for adding insult to injury by offering a paltry few hundred dollars for such

The general impression among base-ball men is that Boston will not get a better place in the League race than the team had last season, if Mike Kelly is made captain. A lack of harmony will be the stumbling-block. A great deal has been said about Donovan, o

the London club, and his ability to hold his own in one of the big organizations. As a matter of fact, while Donovan is a good average batter, he can scarcely thrown a ball across the diamond. Pitcher Sprague, over whom Cleveland and Minneapolis have been wrangling, has signed with the former, and the contract has been pro-mulgated by President Young. Sprague was formerly with the Chicago team, but was a fail-ure, and Anson let him go.

Patrick Tebeau, who will play third-base for the Clevelands, will be remembered as having been with the Chicagos the latter part of 1887. He played two or three games with the team in this city, but was soon afterward released by Anson. He was not a success as a League player Billy Sowders, of this city, who was very much dissatisfied with his classification, and threatened to retire from base-ball, has come down off of his lofty pedestal, and asked the Boston management to forward him his accuracy. agement to forward him his contract. Sowders received \$2,700 last season, but it is understood that President Young put him in Class B, which means a salary of \$2,250.

has never had a permanent engagement since Hackett was a great player at one time, and would be now if he would exert himself. He is too lazy and indifferent to give any club his best efforts, and on that account is unable to get into fast company. He led the League catchers the Harry Spence, says an exchange, has asked for

Myrtie Hackett, who refused to sign with In-lianapolis, in 1887, for the salary offered him,

the management of the Manchester club next season, and offers the backers strong induce-ments to engage him. When Spence left Indian-apolis, last fall, he boasted that two League clubs were bidding for his services for the com-ing season, and in view of this fact it seems strange that he is now forced to offer extra in incements to secure the management of a mino

"I wouldn't give \$1 to the Boston club for Deacon White's release," said President Nimick, when asked by a Boston Globe correspondent if he would accept Boston's offer of \$500 to get out of the White deal. "In the first place, Boston talked to both White and Rowe, in Buffalo, recently, and their talk would convince one that neither will play ball this year. The two players are trying to work the Detroit club for personal releases. I think the pair will in the spring offer Detroit about \$1,000 for their releases. Would I give the Boston club \$500 for White if the goods could be delivered! Yes, I would give many times \$500 for the Deacon. This much I can safely say, however, neither White nor Rowe will be able to get personal releases from Detroit. Negotiations will have to come through the Boston and Pittsburg clubs.

THE HOME MISSIONARIES.

Ladies Who Give Their Time and Means to Helping the Afflicted and Needy.

The women of the city do most of the charitable work. Men do a great deal in the matter of giving money, but in visiting and attention, and seeking out the poor, sick and needy, the bulk of the labor falls upon the women. They have more time for such work and take more interest. Aside from the desire to help humanity bear the trials of poverty and disease, to one en gaged in the work there is a love of the de ing. The reward comes sometimes in the gratitude of the recipients of good, bu oftener in the inward satisfaction of the giver. Some women devote their whole lives to charitable or missionary work, and except for a few hours' necessary rest, are out on their errands of mercy, to relieve physical or mental wants, all All of the churches have missionary so-

cieties, and each society has one or more visitors who look after the poor and sick of their own parishes. These make their reports to the head of the society, and the required relief is furnished at once. The ministers' wives are generally angels of mercy to the poor. This is considered one of their duties, and whatever one of them may do is only considered what she is bound to do as a penalty for being a minister's wife. These ladies accept the duties cheerfully, and many an hour is spent in relieving the distressed, beside the thousand and one other things that are expected of them. By them are the mothers' meetings established and they have classes of the poorest children in the Sunday-schools, and often an hour that they might have quietly to themselves, is spent in teaching a class at the mission Sunday-schools. No for relief can go unheeded from

the door of the minister's wife, and so she always is a missionary. The good she does no one knows. Mrs. Anna Mills devotes her time to the good of others. case of want does she leave unattended. great work is being accomplished by her in the benevolent institutions. One Sunday each month she holds services at the Fe male Reformatory, and another Sunday she goes to the Home for Friendless Women. nor do her ministrations cease with the

Mrs. John Reaume is well known for her benevolent acts, not that she ever mentions them herself, but when a sick person is showered with blessings by some kind hand, the patient is the one who tells of it. Many a time has she furnished the wherewithal to keep body and soul together, and built them up for a long-or life in this world. er life in this world.

Miss Daisy Burgess has given up her life to the reading of the Bible and holding cottage prayer-meetings among those who need a spiritual charity. She has been all over the Eastern States and held such meetings for the benefit of hundreds. After the temporal wants are supplied, the soul needs some sustenance to fit it for life.

Mrs. R. R. Rouse is one of the good

women who assist their sisters in the battle for a happier existence, and by her work among the women of the South Side a much brighter outlook can be seen. In the Sun-day-school labors, the mothers' meetings, visiting of the poor and helping those in trouble, and teaching by example the pre-cepts of the King's Daughters, many a wom-

an renews her strength for life.

Mrs. H. McCoy is another whose name is familiar to the poor. In the church she works, and is a prominent member of the Flower Mission, and through the kindly gifts of a silent donor she has the means to accomplish great good among the sick. In the southeast part of the city Mrs. George Sullivan has found a field for missionary work, and much of her time is passed in performing friendly offices for the sick and poor. In the various benevo-lent institutions, among the officers and helpers and on the board of managers are many earnest women working for the salvation of those with whom they are thrown in contact. Miss Sarah F. Keeley, now superintendent at the Female Reformatory, before assuming the position she now holds, was prominent in charitable work, and the reason she accepted the place was because she thought it such a field for work. The women who assist her aralso indefatigable in their efforts to promote the welfare of those incarcerated there. Their work does not cease when the prisoner leaves the institution, for they are found good homes and a careful watch is kept over them. They are assisted, and by the manifestation of interest in them a hold is kept upon those released, and it prevents them from returning to their evil ways. Each Sunday in the month someone interested in missionary work

holds a service at the institution, and week-ly visits are also made by persons who de-sire to help on the work of saving women. Mrs. T. P. Haughey, who takes great in-Mrs. T. P. Haughey, who takes great interest in all matters pertaining to missionary work, is president of the board of managers for the Home for Friendless Women, and with her are associated women who do a vast amount of charitable work. The Orphan Asylumn and City Hospital are places that are looked after by women who endeavor to help mankind. Among

the colored women, Mrs. Margaret Hill is known as a sympathetic friend to the poor, and a willing helper to those in need, and she has been visitor, nurse, minis-ter and provider for many a weary body and hungry soul. A cause which needs assistance is the establishment of a house for aged women. Many an old lady, who has devoted a large part of her life to the good of others, when in the decline of life is obliged to live anywhere she can, would feel that her life had not been spent in vain if, after her days of useful-ness were past, she had somewhere to go. This brief sketch does not begin to name alf the women who live so much for others but is only an outline to give an idea of the work. Persons engaged in charity work generally heed the command, "Let not your left know what your right hand doeth," and more missionary work is done that never will be known than there is done that is known.

The W. C. T. U. is composed only of women who labor in a missionary cause. There are societies innumerable for the promotion of a better spiritual and physical condition, and there is an illimitable field

for this work.

That and the Fact of His Having a Brother in-Law May Explain His Little Bill.

BIGHAM'S FIRE TRUCK.

There are places all over the country where the highways are crossed by rail ways. At such places the railway managers are sufficiently mindful of their fellowbeings to have erected signs, big black letters on a white ground, the warning: "Railroad crossing, look out for the cars." It may not be out of place to give similar warning concerning Heyden S. Bigham's fire and police bill. Some time ago, long before "Little Big" was elected to the Indiana Legislature, it was generally given out that he had considerable money invested in the Corbet fire truck, and that he tried hard to dispose of some of these patent affairs to the city, but without success, as, after being tested by Chief Fire Engineer Webster, the machine was declared to be insufficient to the use demanded in the Indianapolis fire depart-

Afterwards, it is said, with the then all-powerful assistance of John E. Sullivan and his friend Dr. Thomas H. Harrison, president of the State benevolent institu-tions, the truck rejected by Chief Webster and the committee that examined it was sold to the Hospital for the Insane. When it arrived there an attempt was made to raise it, when it tumbled over and came near killing a number of able lookers-on. This truck, considered useless, is now piled up in a shed; the frame of the truck sprung out of shape and the turn-table loose from the wood work—a costly piece of old junk. But the State paid for it. Oh, yes, it was paid for It is also a well-known fact that Bigham has a brother-in-law in the Indianapolis fire de partment. This brother-in-law is John King, and it is understood that Mr. Bigham is not averse to seeing him chief fire engineer—a turn that might be accom-plished under a new deal brought about by the philanthropic Bigham's little bill. Some Democrats can get almost anything they want through this Legislature. To the man who has a truck to help him to shin up the ladder of ambition nothing

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS.

need be impossible.

A Real Estate Dealer Arrested on a Grand Jury Capias. Henry D. Stringer was arrested yesterday on a grand jury capias charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses from H. J. Cahill, of this city, in connec tion with a sale of land in Kansas. A civil suit has also been entered in the Superior Court against Stringer, his wife and others for attempted clouding of a title to prop erty taken on foreclosure by the Berkshire Life Insurance Company. The method used by defendants, it is charged, was to file a deed between the beginning of foreclosure proceedings and the sheriff's sale which deed is alleged to have been valid beyond the time at which it was really made, the notary's certificate of acknowledgement being likewise dated back to correspond to the balance of the instrument.

Mrs. Coy's Residence. Application for a receiver has been made by Mary L. Cones, wife of the man to whom John E. Sullivan sold Mrs. Coy's residence, settin forth that the ownership of the property is in dispute and that some one should be designated to receive the rents until the title is settled. Judge Howe has the application under consider

To Settle an Estate. James 8. Thompson was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of Anna Turne Winslow who died at the Insane Asylum on th 5th inst. There is about \$4,000 worth of real estate to be divided among remote relatives of

Two Six-Year Men. Frank Clark and William Higgins, convicted of highway robbery in the Criminal Court were given six years each at the Michigan City prison by Judge Irvin yesterday.

Jesse Johnson's Property.

A writ of attachment was sued out yesterday in the Superior Court by L. S. Ayers against Jesse Johnson on the ground that the latter was a non-resident. Grubb Must Be Hung.

The Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the judgment of the court below in the case of Sylvester Grubb, who was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his sweetheart in Knox county

An Alleged Illegal Voter. Omer Myers, of Walnut, Marshall county, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal Stein for illegal voting. He gave bond in \$500.

First School for Mutes. The Kinder Block, on the south side of Washington, between Delaware and Pennsylvania streets, which was transferred under a commis sioner's deed to Sarah A. Kinder, yesterday, was the location of the first deaf-mute school in this city, William Willard, the founder of the State institution, beginning his work there in 1849.

A Vote of Thanks.

The students of the Physio-Medical College, of this city, have tendered a vote of thanks to Drs. Keith and Elliott, of Minneapolis, Minn., Dr. Comings, of New York city, and Dr. Hasty, of this city, for valuable contributions in the way of medical books, charts and journals for the benefit of those who attend the college.

Will Meet Here Next Year. The fifth annual convention of the Western Packers' Canned Goods Association, held in Chicago this week, adjourned to meet in this city February, 1890.

Important Change In C., H. & D. time, taking effect Feb. 17. Trains will leave Indianapolis at 3:55 A. M. (daily), 8 A. M. (daily), 3:50 P. M. (except Sunday), 6:25 P. M. (except Sunday). Returning, time is same; but train No. 8, arriving at Indianapolis at 11:40 A. M., will run daily, as also will train No. 36, arriving at 10:55 P. M. This new arrangement renders it possible to visit Cincinnati, spend half a day and return same night in better style and with more ease than by any other line.

The Finest Train in the World! Via Union and Central Pacific roads Sixty-four hours from Council Bluffs or Omaha to San Francisco. A Pullman Vesti-buled train; steam heat, electric light, bath rooms, barber shop, library and dining-car
—a palace hotel on wheels is the Golden
Gate Special, every Wednesday.

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Itching Skin Diseases

Scratched all the time. Suffering endless and without relief. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Skin now as clear as a baby's. If I had known of the Cuticura Remedies twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me \$200 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless, and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ring-worm, psoriasis, etc. I took and Sarsaparillas overone year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors and no cure. I cannot praise the Cuticura Remedies too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of Cuticura, and three bottles of Cuticura Resolv ent, and two cakes of Cutieura Soap. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for \$200 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of Psoriasis (picture number two, "How to Cure Skin diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was, Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twentyeight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Anything more that you want to know write me, or any one who reads this may write to me and I DENNIS DOWNING.

scratched 28 years. Body covered with scales. | Every night I scratched until the skin was raw. Body covered with scales like spots of mortar, An awful Spectacle. Entirely cured by the Cuticura Remedies in five weeks.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary cure your Cuticura Remedies performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your Cuticura Remedics, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly cruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen mouths before I began taking the Cuticura Remedies, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recmmended the Cuticura Remedies to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words my thanks to to you. My body was covered with scales and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's.

GEO. COTEY. MERRILI, Wis., Sept. 21, 1887. Feb. 7, 1888.-Not a trace whatsoever of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my

all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus

removes the cause. Hence the Cuticura remedies

cure every species of agonizing, humiliating,

itching, burning, scaly and pumply diseases of

the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, and

all humors, blotches, cruptions, sores, scales and

crusts, whether simple, scrofulous or contagious,

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HANDS Soft, white and free from chaps and redness, by using Cuticura Soap.

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Cuticura Remedies

To cleanse the skin and blood of every blemish and impurity, no agency in the world of medicine is so speedy and infatlible as the Cuticura

WATERBURY, VT., Jan. 20, 1887.

will answer it.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. Cuticura Soup, the greatest of skin beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the | 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free room pimple, spot, or blemish. Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood of

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and only skin prevented by Cuticura Soap. Sneezing Catarrh

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful nflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches-how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza,

and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single

application of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will afford instantaneous reliet. But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accus ulation, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, hroat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening Itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvelous curative power of Sanford's Radical Cure manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, perma-

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Soivent and an Improved Inhaler; price \$1. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

I CAN'T BREATHE. Chest pains, soreness, weakness, hac mation relieved in one minute and as sisted to a speedy cure by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. A new, instantaneous and infallible antidote to pain, inflammation and weakness of ble antidote to pain, inflammation and weakness of the Chest and Lungs. The first and only pain-killing plaster. All druggists. 25 cents; five for \$1; or post-age free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

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